

*This is*

# PAKISTAN



**a report of progress**



Mohammad Ali Jinnah

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A report of progress, published on the occasion of the  
Prime Minister of Pakistan's visit to the United States,  
October, 1954.



"THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS we have had to face since our birth as a free nation have already tested our courage. Today we are faced with many problems. On our ability to meet all challenges depends our future as a great nation. We are determined to surmount all difficulties and march forward toward fulfilment of our destiny."

MOHAMMED ALI  
Prime Minister of Pakistan



# THE WILL TO SUCCEED



**I**N THE BRIEF SPAN since attaining her independence on August 14, 1947, Pakistan has emerged as one of the real forces for democracy in the Free World. Her population, approaching 80 million, 86 per cent of whom are Muslims, makes Pakistan the sixth largest of all nations.

Pakistan is new—amazingly new—but her roots stretch back over the centuries. Pakistanis are heirs to the wise and tolerant traditions of Persians, Arabs, Afghans, Turks and the Moghuls whose various dynasties ruled over India from the 12th to the 19th centuries. The Moghuls very nearly unified India at the end of the 16th century and developed one of the world's greatest cultures. Just as at the time of the Moghuls, Muslim Pakistan, today, provides one of the real pillars of democratic strength in those vast South Asian areas reaching from Suez to the Pacific—a nation which should be better known and understood in the United States.

No nation launched on her independent career under greater hardships than Pakistan. Faced with the many intricate problems of organizing a new government—the urgent need to establish industries—insufficient medical and educational facilities—transportation that had to be entirely re-organized for the use of a different railway fuel—and the nearly insuperable task of absorbing millions of destitute refugees—Pakistan forged steadily ahead.

**T**he strength and inspiration and initiative of youth are in her very blood stream. The creative urge of her great cultural heritage burgeons in her veins. Pakistan has come to stay.

Americans can realize something of what this

progress requires by reflecting on the problems which faced their own Founding Fathers 175 years ago. The population of the robust young colonies was less than four million when American independence was achieved. A new constitution had to be written and finally adopted. Illiteracy was high. The country was almost entirely agricultural, with very, very few industries.

But a vast potential of resources and terrain lay waiting for development. It was a challenge met slowly but persistently while what has been called the American Way of Life developed. Out of it grew the most powerful nation in the world—whose power is as much spiritual as material.

**T**oday, Pakistan is engaged in a similar development to that of America. She is building with the great spiritual resources of the Muslim religion, and the cultural heritage of Persians, Arabs, Turks, and Moghuls. Lacking all but a small fraction of the terrain and material resources with which America was blessed, Pakistan came into being with roughly the same population at birth, which had taken America 125 years to reach in 1900. Pakistan has faced unflinchingly the myriad problems of creating a new nation. Imagine what these problems meant. For more than a hundred years, the Muslims who had served as conquering rulers, were submerged under the combination of a Hindu majority and British domination. The Muslims of the area numbered more than a hundred million—were in fact the largest minority group in the world.

As the movement of freedom from Britain developed, the Muslims had whole-heartedly co-operated



*Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah*  
*Dec. 25, 1875—Sept. 11, 1948*  
*"Father of his Country"*

with the Hindus in forwarding the Indian Independence movement. The nearer the achievement of that great purpose came—the clearer the fact emerged that to the Muslims, Indian Independence would only mean changing British masters for Hindu ones. They had learned by long experience that the two cultures could never coalesce. Only a separate country could enable the Muslims to develop their own cultural and religious heritage of which they had every right to be proud—only a separate nation could assure them freedom from religious persecution—only a separate nation would enable the Muslims to apply their principles of tolerance and democracy and the dignity and freedom of the individual to all the aspects of their lives.

Pakistan came into being.

Like the early settlers who came to America seeking freedom from religious persecution and a better way of life for their families, Pakistan appeared as a similar promised land to the millions of Muslims

throughout the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent—a land thoroughly worth striving for—thoroughly worth making every sacrifice to attain. A Free Nation in the Free World!

**H**aving bestowed the gift of freedom, destiny sought to claim its price. Floods, famine and pestilence attacked the new nation. So many of the requisites for establishing the country seemed lacking. The banking system had almost ceased to exist and the intricate organization by which the crops had been financed and collected and marketed disappeared almost overnight. The country could not collect its rightful share of the cash balance of the undivided India—financing the early days of the new country was a nightmare. The railways needed rehabilitation and new equipment—there were entirely insufficient medical facilities—education had come almost to a standstill. There was not enough of anything—except trouble.

There were far too few experienced administrative officers for setting up the new government—no government buildings—no housing for the new staffs—not even tables and chairs in many of the temporary offices, and typewriters were a real luxury. Even paper supplies were inadequate—and what government could function without paper!

**H**ow could a new country survive under such conditions? Many people from abroad were convinced that it was impossible. But the people of Pakistan, firm in their belief in God, showed the greatest of all qualities of character—the will to succeed. It is this will to succeed which is proving the salvation of the country. Everyone shares in it. Everyone is working together to make the country go. When visitors from abroad reach Pakistan, they feel a lift and a drive which would not be expected in an ancient land, and they begin to realize why the country is developing so rapidly in spite of all the difficulties.

It is seven years since Pakistan's Founding Fathers undertook the Herculean task of creating a new nation. They have built the foundations straight and strong, and all the people of Pakistan are co-operating in erecting on those foundations a mighty structure of democracy.

The Will to Succeed! Pakistan Zindabad! (Long Live Pakistan.)

## FOREIGN POLICY OF A NEW NATION

**PAKISTAN'S** EFFORTS in the international sphere have consistently been to strengthen the forces of peace and to lessen international tension in the ideological field. Pakistan has definite beliefs and is willing to resist any threat to it from whatever direction it comes.

Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, father of his country, outlined Pakistan's foreign policy as follows: "We believe in the principle of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found wanting in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter."

In carrying out this general statement of foreign policy, Pakistan has concentrated on four concepts: (1) Among individuals as among nations respect for the rights of others spells peace. (2) Co-operation with the nations of the Muslim world, looking toward united effort for improving economic, social, and political standards. (3) Friendship and co-operation with the United States and the other Western democracies. (4) Full acceptance of the United Nations as the best means of attaining world peace, and the development of all peoples.

Pakistan has consistently maintained her faith in and support of the United Nations even though the great delay of the Security Council in getting the Kashmir problem settled, might well have caused disillusionment.

In maintaining this support, Pakistan has co-operated fully in the various agencies of the United Nations: The Commission on Human Rights, the Com-

mission on the Status of Women, UNESCO and ECOSOC and ILO, etc. In fact, wherever the agencies of the United Nations have undertaken activities for the advancement of all peoples, Pakistan has always been found fully co-operating.

Her efforts on behalf of freedom for Indonesia, Libya and Palestine are well known. Similarly, she has pressed constantly for the freedom of other colonial groups — Tunisia and Morocco specifically. Even if her efforts have not always succeeded, the strong efforts made show clearly what Pakistan's attitude has been and will continue to be: a policy of which any free and independent people would have every reason to be proud.

On April 2nd 1954 Pakistan took a step of world wide importance in signing a mutual assistance agreement with Turkey, providing for closer collaboration between the two countries in political, economic and cultural spheres. Two strong pillars of democratic strength are thus working together for the defense of the area from possible aggression. This will no doubt lead to the collaboration of other countries as time goes on.

American arms aid is being accepted as a means of building up Pakistan's defensive position which in the past seven years has required a large proportion of revenue for defense. More funds will therefore be available for education and public health and development.

Meanwhile, Pakistan is actively participating in the development of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) which held its first meeting in Manila September 6-8, 1954.

*Governor General  
Ghulam Mohammed (right)  
confers with  
President Eisenhower  
and Secretary of State Dulles.*







*Vice President Nixon inspects Pakistan troops Guard of Honour.*

## **PAKISTAN'S DEFENSIVE MIGHT**

**T**HE DEFENSE OF A NATION, or the defense of any area of the free world against powerful aggressive forces, depends on the sum of many factors of manpower, strategic location, terrain, the will to resist, and modern military equipment.

Pakistan today has made clear to the world her position on defense and collective security and her desire of working for peace and stability along with other members of the United Nations.

On January 11, 1954, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mohammed Ali made the following statement on Pakistan's vital role in Asia:

"A militarily strong Pakistan is the best prospect for peace in Asia for 1954. Pakistan is the heart of Asia. A weak heart keeps the whole body weak. A strong heart maintains the physical strength of the entire organism. Pakistan on one side is situated across the most strategic frontier of the sub-continent. Pakistan also holds the key position in Southeast Asia touching the borders of Burma and the open sea route to Australia. If, on the North side, Pakistan bars the gateway to the centuries-old routes of the conquerors from the plateaus and valleys of Central Asia, she also blocks on the East side the rising tide of the southern sea.

"Pakistan is, in short, the only secure bridge between the worlds of conflict. A strong Pakistan can

promote good will between the Middle East countries, Asia and the West.

"Every effort is being made to make Pakistan politically, economically and militarily strong so that she can play a most effective role in preserving and maintaining peace in Asia and in the Middle East."

For the purpose of achieving increased defensive strength within the framework of the U. N. Charter, Pakistan recently made a request of the United States for military assistance within the scope of the U. S. Mutual Security legislation. In making the request, the Pakistan government made it clear that the assistance it had asked for will be utilized for the purpose "of maintaining and promoting stability, providing for its own legitimate defense and for putting itself in a position enabling it to participate in the United Nation's system for collective security."

**P**akistan has, throughout its seven-year existence, striven to the utmost to discharge its responsibilities and obligations under the charter of the U. N. Pakistan has not at any time intended, and does not now intend to take aggressive action against anybody. Its beliefs all along have been directed toward safeguarding its security, the preservation of its freedom and independence, by development of its resources for the well-being of its people, the maintenance of peace, and the promotion of international understand-



ing and good will in cooperation with all friendly, peace-loving states.

With the signing of a mutual assistance agreement with Turkey for closer collaboration in this vital area of the Middle East and South Asia, the two countries, together, with Turkey's 22 million freedom-loving people, and Pakistan's nearly 80 million population, can make an important contribution to the strength and stability of this region.

Down through the centuries, history has told of the great military traditions of the people of present-day Pakistan. The fame and fighting qualities of the Muslim soldiers has spread far and wide. During World War I and World War II, the Muslim soldiers of the stout heart fought side by side with those of the Western Democracies in almost all theaters of war. There are hundreds of villages in Pakistan where the profession of the people has been soldiering for centuries. The Pakistan army is manned by these stalwarts who have volunteered themselves for service. There is no need for conscription as there have always been more volunteers than the army can train with present day budgets and equipment.

On a recent visit to Pakistan military headquarters at Rawalpindi, the American columnist Edgar Ansel Mowrer quoted Pakistan's Commander in Chief General Ayub Khan:

"Pakistan," he said, "grows a lot of wheat, cotton, jute and first-class fighting men. It does not grow tanks, guns or planes. Help us build a modern army and you will find us honorable friends. We are ready to resist Communist aggression and make a contribution to Middle East defense to the full extent of our means."

Mr. Mowrer reported on a visit with young recruits at the Rawalpindi training center. "The rookies," he said, "were not only well-built, (the equal of Americans in stature and strength) but enthusiastic. Why should they not be? They are eating well, are well lodged, and well provided with equipment and bedding.

"And they were entering the most honorable of professions. A priceless tradition which has descended from father to son for many generations. In many villages in the Northwest Frontier Provinces, and the Punjab, the prettiest girls scorn young men who are not in uniform."

Mr. Mowrer reported on his talks with several commanding generals:

"To them all I put the most indiscreet and difficult questions. From them I got a picture of the most incredible difficulties, cheerfully tackled and in part overcome.

"At the time of the division of India, Pakistan got the worst of the arms deal, as of everything else. India got all the 19 arms factories, and Pakistan got none. India was allowed to keep 2/3 of the stocks of the British Indian army on Indian soil—then refused to give Pakistan the remaining 1/3.

"Most of the Pakistanis are turning their backs on the Indian danger (so small they rate it.) They are facing Northwest and West, where the only real peril lies.

"Pakistan is completing a large arms factory at Wah, near Rawalpindi. It is already turning out small arms and will turn out artillery. But it will be years before it can turn out enough for the enlarged army the Pakistanis have in mind.

"Pakistan has bought Sherman tanks in the U. S. They also bought a few jet planes in Britain, now out-moded. It has regularly spent from 60 to 75% of its budget on defense.

"Still it has only a small army, hence its hope of getting modern equipment from the U. S.

"The aim to make this army roughly as strong as India's is not the Pakistanis only aim. Even now, they do not fear India.

"Pakistan's generals have reached the conclusion that in a modern war, between super powers, small nations stand no chance of remaining neutral.





*The route of countless invasions—The Khyber Pass.*

"Pakistan is anti-Communist. Therefore it may be involved in a Russian attempt to reach the oil of the Persian Gulf and the port of Karachi.

"Better make one's choice now, they reason, and fight for one's life—as West Pakistan has always fought!"

**A**lthough no figures are now published, on the size of Pakistan's regular forces, it is common knowledge that more than 1 million men have had varying degrees of training and combat.

The hard fighting core of the old British-Indian Army was composed of Punjabi Muslims, Pathans and Baluchis with a strong element of Poonchis from Western Kashmir.

The army at the time of Independence in 1947 was particularly short of artillery, engineering officers and technicians in many branches. It was further handicapped by having to start new schools of instruction, the majority of these having been on the Indian side of the Partition line. A Pakistan military academy, a school for military engineers and other training institutions have been established and officers have been sent to America and Britain for advanced training.

At the time of Partition, the Navy took over eight ships and eight small craft with a total strength of 180 officers and 3,400 ratings. Some additional vessels have been purchased and others are under construction at the Pakistan shipyards. New training establishments have been set up and a reserve fleet has been created. The importance of a strong Navy is obvious, with nearly 1,000 miles of coast-line along the Arabian Sea in West Pakistan, and the Bay of Bengal in East Pakistan.

The Royal Pakistan Air Force at the time of Partition consisted of two fighter squadrons, a training squadron, an air observation coastal flight, and a communications flight. A flying training school was established in 1947 and there has been considerable expansion of the Air Force.

**T**here are numerous air fields in both East and West Pakistan with the largest complex located in the area of Karachi. The international civilian airport is the largest and busiest in South Asia. The most Northern airports are located in the remote valleys of Gilgit and Skardu, in the Karakoram Range just a short distance south of the Soviet border.



## CONSTITUTION MAKING

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION, being framed with great care by the Constituent Assembly, and due to be approved finally by the end of 1954, Pakistan is to be called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

It is given this name because, according to the 1951 census 85.9% of the population embrace the Muslim religion, and it is proposed to carry on the country in accordance with the principles and ideals of Islam. This does not mean that the country will be a theocratic one—it couldn't be, for Islam has no priesthood. Neither does it mean that Islam will be officially the state religion.

In view of the fact that Soviet Russia and the Western powers differ so much on the meanings of democracy, it was considered advisable to qualify the democratic basis of Pakistan's Republic. The Constituent Assembly therefore resolved that Pakistan will henceforth be known as the "Islamic Republic of Pakistan." This was an expression of the keen desire of the people of Pakistan to build their politico-social institutions on spiritual and moral grounds, and a clear rejection of Machiavellian philosophy as a state policy.

Islam is one of the world's great religions. Developed in the same area where the Jewish religion and Christianity had previously developed, the followers of the Prophet Mohamed believe that their Holy Book, the Quran, was revealed by God to the Prophet who wrote it down word for word as revealed. It has been copied and re-copied, it is believed, exactly as revealed. It is written in Arabic. There are obvious similarities to Christianity, for both religions believe in one God—the same God—and Islam also accepts all the Prophets of the Old Testament as their prophets. Christ is accepted as a great Prophet, but He is not considered a Divine Being. Neither do the Muslims worship the Prophet Mohamed, highly as they revere him. They worship only God.

The new constitution provides that the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed, and that Muslims shall be able to order their lives in accordance with Islamic principles as enunciated in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah (traditional law). The new constitution further provides that the rights of the minorities freely to profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures shall be safeguarded.

*Civil Courts, Chittagong, East Pakistan*



*Constituent Assembly (Parliament), Karachi.*



*Punjab Legislative Assembly, Lahore.*



*Chief Court, Karachi.*







*A woman—Begum Shah Nawaz—presides over Pakistan's Constituent Assembly.*

The solution found by Pakistan to attain a balanced representation in her Federal Parliamentary Institutions for her various units is comparable to the American Constitutional pattern. Just as in the USA, the question has been settled in the new Pakistan by providing two chambers in parliament. In the Upper House there will be fifty members—equally divided between five units—just as in the U.S. Senate there are only two members from each of the 48 States.

The five units are 1—East Bengal, 2—Punjab, 3—North West Frontier Province, Frontier States and Tribal Areas, 4—Sind and Khaipur State, 5—Baluchistan, Baluchistan States Union, Bahawalpur, and Karachi.

In the Lower House—like the U. S. House of Representatives—there will be a membership of 300 to be divided among the five units according to population.

The Upper House will be directly elected by the legislatures of the different units, and will therefore like the U. S. Senate represent the units (States).

The Lower House will be directly elected by the people, and like the U. S. House of Representatives, will represent the people in proportion to population.

Both Houses will have equal power. In case of a difference of opinion between the two houses, it shall be settled by a majority vote of a joint session of the two houses, provided that the majority contains 30% of the members present and voting from each zone. The two Zones are East Bengal and the rest of the country, which means West Pakistan.

The Head of State is to be elected by a joint session of the two houses by a majority vote including the above 30% from each zone.

The Head of State will appoint the Prime Minister—from a different zone than the one he comes from himself, and on recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Cabinet. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are subject to the two houses. A joint Session of the two houses may vote a No-Confidence motion—which would then require the appointment of a new Prime Minister and Cabinet approved by the two houses jointly.

The Provinces have each their own legislatures, elected by universal suffrage, with Premiers and Cabinets, subject to the approval of the Legislatures. The Provinces correspond to States, while the U.S. Federal Government corresponds to the Central Government—the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

## PAKISTAN'S EXPANDING FINANCES

**P**AKISTAN IS AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY. There was practically no industrial development at the time of partition. The area that is now Pakistan provided the raw materials and in the past factories were built further down country in what is now India. There was not a single jute factory in what is now East Pakistan, although that area grows 75 per cent of all the world's jute (Burlap) and 100 per cent of the fine jute. Factories were built nearer the big ports—nearer the large markets. Both sides of Pakistan were regarded as frontier regions where it might not be safe to build factories—and the haul to markets would be too long anyway.

As an agricultural country, she has been subject to the constant changes in world commodity prices—over which she had no control. Her main exports are Cotton and Jute—with some wool, hides and skins, and black tea added and on these she had to depend to earn the foreign exchange needed for the purchase of defense equipment—for capital equipment for industrial development—for consumer goods of the most ordinary sort—for food and medicine.

**M**any serious financial problems faced the new country from its inception—problems which might well have prevented its growth. Yet Pakistan won through. So enthusiastic were her people—so determined to make the new country work that almost unbelievable accomplishments were achieved. The Railways were put back into good shape. Health services were greatly expanded and improved as rapidly as possible. A good banking system was organized and set going. Arrangements for financing and marketing crops were made and the whole ponderous machine

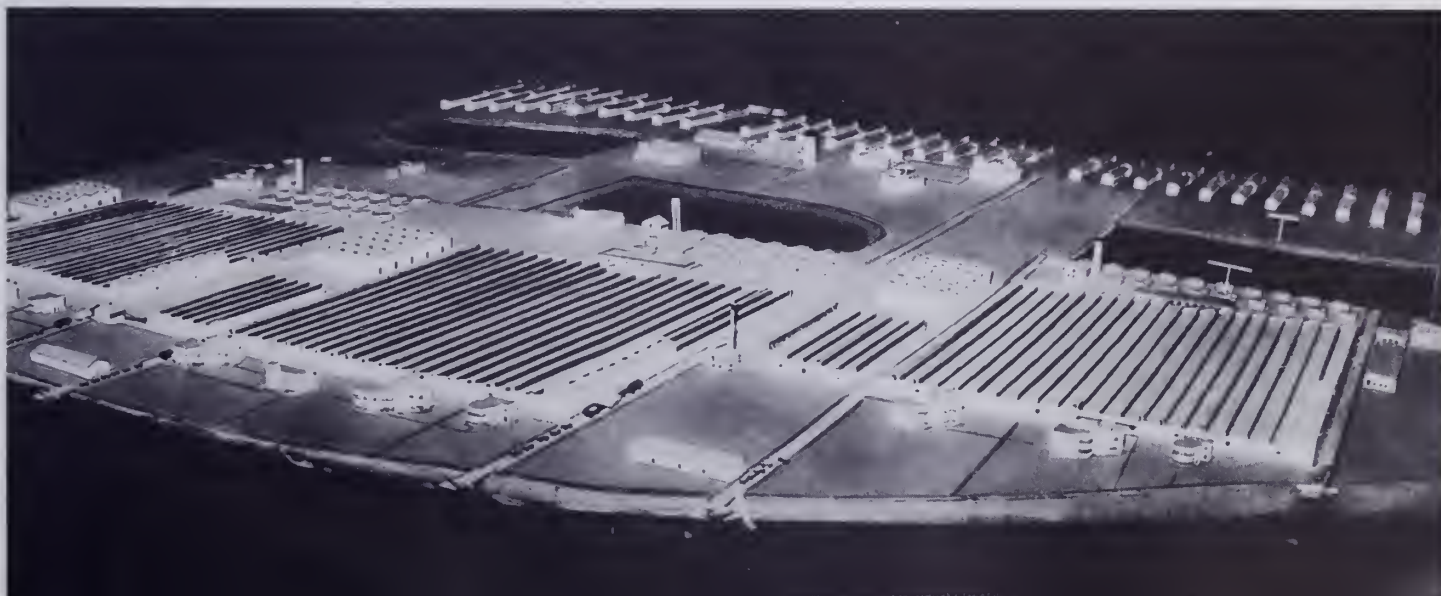
of Government set going again with increasing efficiency although many of the cogs were missing, and new ones had to be improvised on the spur of the moment.

Then things financial took a turn for the better. Due to the stockpiling in the USA and elsewhere and due to the Korean War, commodity prices ruled high—and Pakistan's foreign exchange earnings grew to as much as 2,880 million Pakistan rupees in the year ending June 30, 1951. There are 330 Pakistan rupees in a hundred dollars.

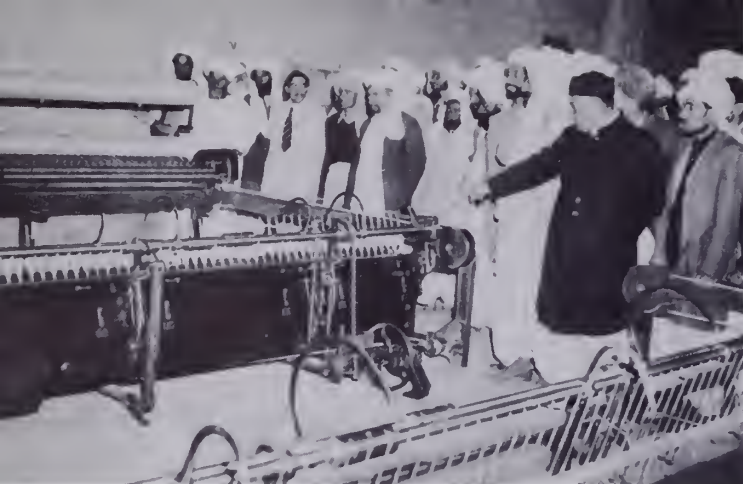
**R**estrictions on the importation of consumer goods were greatly eased — many commitments were made abroad for machinery for starting Industries — and defense services orders were outstanding. Everything seemed rosy. Then in the middle of the calendar year 1952 world commodity prices started down — fibers most of all — and Pakistan was in trouble. It will be remembered that this was just the time when the threat of famine was very real, and large quantities of wheat had to be purchased. From Rs 2,880 million in 1950-51, foreign exchange earnings fell to Rs 1,461 million in the year 1952-53 — just half. Immediate actions had been taken when prices started down to more strictly restrict imports, but with the many commitments outstanding which had to be honored, practically all reserves had to be used up, and the country faced financial starvation just as seriously as food shortages threatened starvation of the people.

The country had realized from the beginning that an economy based only on agriculture was unsound and industrialization must be undertaken as rapidly as possible. Now every effort is being made to develop those

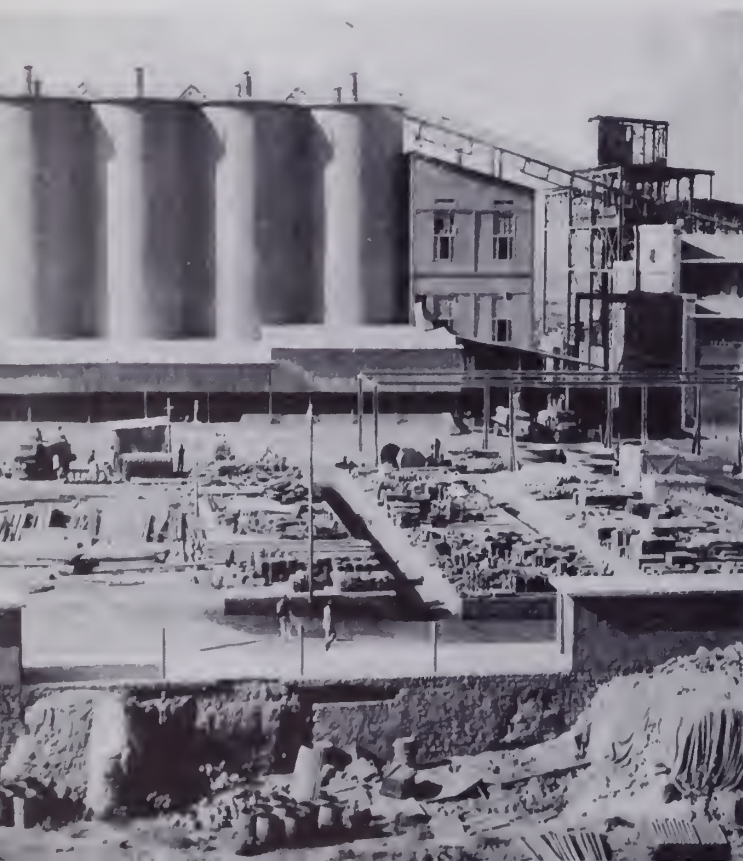
*Adamjee Jute Mills, Narayanganj—the world's largest.*







*New textile mills—cotton, wool, jute—will soon make the country self-sufficient.*



*Cement factory, Karachi.*

industries for which raw materials are easily available in the country — industries whose development will save considerable foreign exchange otherwise needed for imports. Textiles, cotton, jute and wool, sugar, paper, leather, cement and a great variety of others. Great progress has already been made in these as will be described later.

The financial position is easing but the threat of inflation is there. Rapid industrialization always creates inflation which of course could undo all the progress made by the country if it is not properly controlled. The extreme shortage of even the most ordinary consumer goods brought on by the control of imports made necessary by the financial picture is another well recognized inflationary pressure. Pakistan feels that other factors counteract these and points out that the major expenditure on industrialization is made for equipment from abroad, and hence should not cause inflation in the country. Similarly, at best, a very small percentage of the people use imported consumer goods — and since their shortage affects so few — again it ought not to cause inflation. The only alternative would be a return to a purely agricultural economy, the results of which had already been seen with the drop in world commodity prices.

Municipal expenditures are met from property taxes and terminal taxes on all goods coming into the municipal area — plus grants from the provincial budgets.

Provincial revenues are mainly agricultural land taxes — some excise duties — and contributions from the central Government — mainly as a share of the income taxes arising within the province.

The income of the Government of Pakistan comes largely from import and export duties — sales taxes, income and corporation taxes.

The average annual revenue of the Government of Pakistan over the past six years has amounted to the equivalent of \$330,000,000 per year to which should be added average total provincial revenues over the same period of \$182,000,000. These look like pretty small figures for a country with a population half that of the USA. But even the USA had its first billion dollar budget less than fifty years ago. Fifty years ago — in 1900 — the population of the USA was only 76,000,000, the same as Pakistan showed in its 1951 census, in its fourth year of existence.

If Pakistan can enjoy peace—and how earnestly she hopes to—and can bring about more and more industrialization without causing inflation, the outlook for the future is very bright.



# GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

## CENTRAL BUDGETS August 15th 1947- March 31st 1955

In millions Pakistan Rupees. One Rupee equals 30.225 cents U. S.

	Actuals 7½ mos. 1947-48	Actuals 1948-49	Actuals 1949-50	Actuals 1950-51	Actuals 1951-52	Actuals 1952-53	Revised Budget 1953-54	Budget Estimate 1954-55
<i>Ordinary Budget</i>								
<i>Receipts</i>								
Import and Export Duties.....	113.7	329.2	422.5	776.2	822.0	612.4	367.5	377.5
Central Excise Duties.....	13.8	53.4	51.5	67.2	70.8	69.8	130.0	150.0
Income and Corporation Taxes.....	27.0	65.9	115.5	132.4	171.5	175.5	171.5	158.5
Sales Tax.....	.....	41.7	89.4	71.1	143.6	134.5	85.0	95.0
Railways and Post-Telegraphs—(net).....	8.4	35.9	19.8	23.3	23.8	56.7	74.7	74.1
Other Heads.....	48.8	103.9	186.7	203.0	218.0	236.9	250.5	281.7
Effect New Taxations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-22.1
Total Receipts.....	198.9	667.6	885.4	1,273.2	1,449.7	1,285.8	1,079.2	1,114.7
<i>Expenditure</i>								
Civil Administration.....	49.0	109.0	137.7	168.8	201.1	241.7	228.8	257.8
Defense.....	153.8	461.5	625.4	649.9	792.4	725.7	633.2	640.5
Other.....	33.2	76.5	92.9	447.5	448.1	312.8	216.3	215.4
Total Expenditure.....	236.0	647.0	856.0	1,266.2	1,441.6	1,280.2	1,078.3	1,113.7
Surplus.....	-37.1	20.6	29.4	7.0	8.1	5.6	0.9	1.0
<i>Capital Budget</i>								
<i>Expenditure</i>								
Defense.....	0.3	116.1	126.8	53.1	87.7	264.4	175.3	159.5
Economic Development.....	8.5	64.6	105.7	69.2	171.8	270.7	344.7	444.7
Economic Loans to Provinces.....	89.0	58.1	62.6	75.7	105.3	96.3	298.2	359.4
State Trading.....	22.1	30.1	68.1	.....	67.1	238.3	.....	.....
Other.....	0.6	229.7	697.7	297.1	366.5	19.0	83.3	109.9
Total Expenditure.....	120.5	498.6	1,060.9	495.1	798.5	888.7	901.5	1,073.5
<i>Financed by</i>								
Revenue Surplus.....	-37.1	20.6	29.4	7.0	8.1	5.6	0.9	1.0
Increase Perm. Internal Debt.....	318.3	.....	122.1	93.0	.....	150.4	248.2	150.0
Increase Perm. External Debt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.6	66.5	127.0
Floating Debt—net.....	.....	148.6	509.3	194.2	373.2	156.5	-95.6	162.5
Unfunded Debt—net.....	-49.9	17.4	28.2	22.3	30.8	36.3	45.0	75.0
Foreign Aid and Special Resources.....	.....	174.1	.....	18.2	.....	2.3	44.6	157.8
Receipts and Recoveries—Capital Account.....	.....	.....	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	40.0	40.0
Scheme State Trading—incl. sale gift wheat 1954-55.....	.....	.....	.....	67.3	.....	.....	220.4	163.1
Accretions to Reserve Funds.....	20.0	21.7	44.4	344.6	384.1	88.4	79.7	82.7
Recoveries, Loans and Advances.....	23.6	26.5	76.9	38.6	31.6	27.8	25.4	46.5
Other Deposits and Remittances.....	279.5	316.4	-106.0	-91.1	-253.5	50.5	100.9	55.2
Drawal on Cash Balances.....	124.5	-226.7	353.3	-201.6	221.6	299.7	125.5	12.7
<i>Public Debt as of February 1954 (Permanent)</i>				<i>Loans Received</i>				
11 Central Issues total.....	Rs. 1,349,812,000			World Bank 1951-52 \$27.2 million—Railways				
10 Provincial Issues total.....	279,393,000			1952-53 \$3.25 million—Agriculture				
	Rs. 1,629,205,000			1953-54 \$14.0 million—Sui Gas Line				
@30.225¢ per Rupee equals.....	\$492,427,211			Exp. Imp. Bank 52-53 \$15.0 million—Wheat Pur. Credit Arranged with U. K. £ 10.0 million				

Tables Adapted from: (1) Federal Reserve of New York Monthly Review October, 1953.  
(2) Finance Ministers Budget papers March 1954.  
(3) "Pakistan 1953-54" August 14, 1954 Karachi  
Corrected by Karachi.

## **BANKING IN PAKISTAN**

**I**MMEDIATELY AFTER ITS BIRTH on August 15, 1947, Pakistan was confronted with a multitude of financial and economic problems, whose complexity and magnitude would have baffled many an old and well established state. At the very outset Pakistan had to face the gigantic problem of a mass transfer of populations on a scale unprecedented in history. About seven millions of Muslims were uprooted from their hearths and homes in the Indian Union and were forced to seek refuge in Pakistan in a destitute condition. This number exceeded the Hindu and Sikh emigrants from Pakistan by two millions. The absorption and settlement of such a large number of refugees, particularly the number in excess of those that migrated from Pakistan, was a most difficult problem, which not only strained the financial resources of the country, but also dislocated, for the time being, its economic life.

The severest impact was felt in the field of banking and credit. Prepartition banking was practically monopolized by the non-Muslim banks. The Indian joint stock banks who financed the internal trade of the country and provided ordinary banking facilities were a closed preserve of the Hindus and the hurried migration of their entire staff brought the banking business to a standstill. The financing of external trade and provision of foreign exchange facilities were the monopoly of the European banks who were headed by European officers but whose remaining staff was non-Muslim and who also left. The financing and marketing of crops had been done by the Hindu money-lenders for centuries, and their migration created a vacuum in the rural areas and the new, penniless, Muslim refugees who came to Pakistan found no facilities for credit to start agricultural operations.

**I**t is to the credit of the authorities in Pakistan that they were able to overcome these serious difficulties in a very short time. The cooperative banks and village societies which are, in a way, semi-governmental institutions and had a fairly large percentage of Muslim staff, were able to enter the field and to provide credit and marketing facilities in the rural areas and also extended their banking facilities in the towns.

The difficulties in the field of banking and credit for the new government would be better appreciated if it is realized that the partition had been precipitated in such a way that the new State of Pakistan could not at the outset make arrangements for printing and minting its own currency. It had, therefore, to enter into a temporary arrangement with India and to appoint the Reserve

Bank of India as its monetary authority. At the time of partition a sum of Rs 20 crores (currently equivalent to \$60,450,000) was placed at the disposal of Pakistan provisionally out of the cash balances of undivided India, pending further consideration of the matter. In December, 1947, a financial agreement between the two Dominion Governments was reached according to which Pakistan was assigned a sum of Rs 75 crores, inclusive of the Rs 20 crores already paid, as her share of the cash balances of undivided India. The Indian Dominion, however, did not implement the agreement until after a considerable amount of controversy on the subject, and the payment that was eventually made amounted to Rs 70 crores (inclusive of the Rs 20 crores paid in the first instance) in stead of the full Rs 75 crores agreed upon.

**I**n order to overcome these handicaps and to establish its sovereignty in the monetary field, Pakistan succeeded in establishing the State Bank of Pakistan on July 1, 1948, as a central bank of the country and its sole monetary authority. Another important achievement in the field of banking was the establishment of the National Bank of Pakistan, with several branches in the two wings of Pakistan. Since its inception, this bank has played an important role in the economy of the country and is fast taking the place the Imperial Bank of India occupied before the partition. This newly established bank rendered a great service to the country during the years 1949/50, when India refused to recognize the par value of the rupee, (which was not devalued, unlike the Indian rupee) and India refused to purchase jute from Pakistan. The National Bank stepped into the market and purchased jute on behalf of the Jute Board at the minimum prices fixed by the government and was thus able to avert the crisis in the jute trade which had developed as a result of the trade dead-lock. Equally satisfactory progress has been made in the field of joint stock banking. The difficulties which Pakistan faced soon after its inception in the field of banking can be better appreciated by the people of the United States, many of whom remember the effects of forced closures of banks during the Great Depression in 1933/34. The situation in those days in the United States, bad though it was, looks comparatively like a minor crisis, compared to the situation in Pakistan, for there the organization itself did not exist and everything had to be built up from scratch. To the ever-lasting credit of the bankers, the financiers, the government, and the people of Pakistan, this job has been splendidly accomplished and might be considered as a progress of the first order.



## FOOD FOR 80 MILLION PEOPLE

**A**S A GENERAL RULE, Pakistan is self sufficient in food, and usually has a little available for export. East Pakistan, lying in the rich delta of two huge river systems, with heavy annual rainfall of from 70 to 200 inches, has all the water it needs or more. Nevertheless there are tracts such as Chittagong Hills, which suffer badly at one season of the year, and one of the new developments schemes utilizing electricity from the Karnafuli Dam now under construction, will pump water from marshy areas where there is too much water — to supply these deficit areas. More and better crops will be obtained as a result.

West Pakistan is very different. Much the greater part of the area under crops is dependent entirely on irrigation from the rivers of the Indus Basin. Without that irrigation the fields would return to desert and the people starve. Therefore when the rains fail, and there is less water in the rivers and hence less in the canals, as happened in the winters of 1951-52 and 1952-53, crops fail and the country faces starvation unless food can be imported.

The wheat crop harvested in the spring of 1952 was short by 950,000 tons — from the normal 4 million tons — and other crops suffered proportionately. This was due largely to the failure of the normal rains — but aggravated somewhat by short supplies of water from the common rivers. By loans, by barter and by making use of what foreign exchange was available the Pakistan Government managed to import 800,000 tons of wheat — the balance being met by tightening the belt.

At this same time — 1952 — world commodity prices fell sharply, with fibers feeling the effect more heavily than other goods. Pakistan's exports of jute and cotton and some wool earned just half as much as they did the previous year. With many import commitments outstanding, the country's dollar and sterling reserves

were reduced on January 1, 1953 to only 606 million rupees — little more than the statutory requirements for the protection of the currency.

When therefore the rains were even less in the fall of 1952 than they had been in the previous year, and even more canal water was diverted by India — the country faced a shortage of as much as a million and a half tons of wheat — and there was a shortage of money with which to import it. Would thousands — even millions of people face death by starvation? It was a terrible outlook.

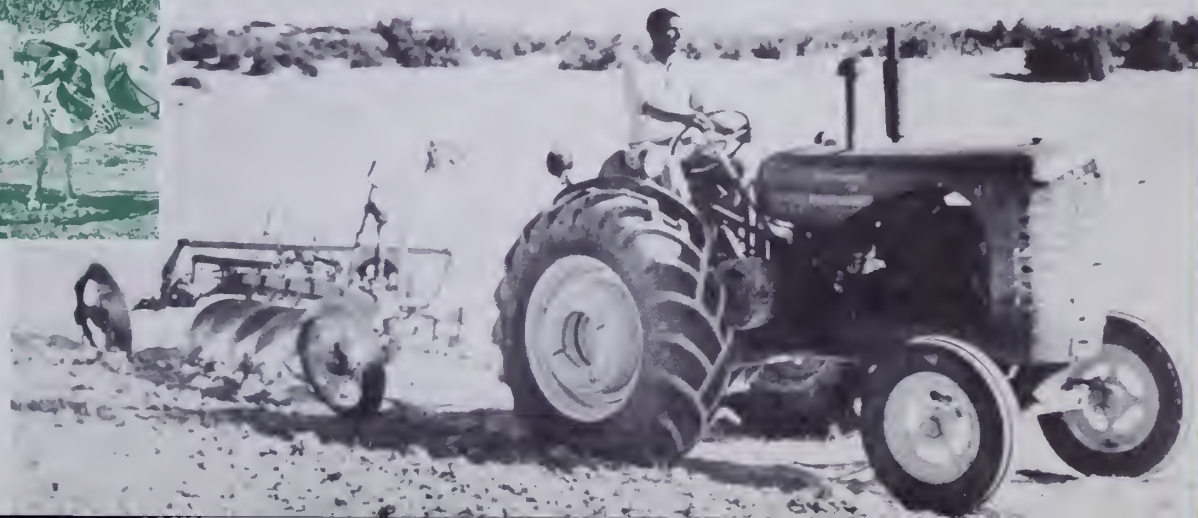
Then Good Friend America came to the help of the country faced with starvation. After amazingly rapid passage of a special act of Congress, Pakistan was offered 700,000 tons of U. S. wheat — as a free gift — with only two conditions attached: that people should be told where the wheat came from, and that it should be given free to those who could not afford to buy. Canada helped and so did Australia.

**T**he proceeds of any wheat that was sold were to remain in the country to be used for agriculture and water development schemes designed if possible to reduce the chance of any repetition of the shortage. The action by the United States was greatly appreciated by Pakistan — quite as much for the way it was given, as for the wheat itself. The Pakistani is a prideful man who prefers to stand on his own two feet and do things for himself and wishes that he didn't have to take help from others. But when things go against him, and he must accept help — how he appreciated the help given so freely by the United States! The wheat began arriving the end of July 1953 and has done away entirely with the terrible threat of famine.

Conditions in 1953-54 improved and the additional three hundred thousand tons the U. S. was prepared to supply was not needed.



*In farming,  
the newest methods  
replace the old.*





But, recently, unprecedented floods in East Bengal have greatly upset the hope of improved food situation. Crops have been irreparably damaged in East Bengal, and prospects of sowing ruined for some time to come.

**A**gricultural development now receives top priority over all other development schemes. Great stress is being layed on "a grow more food" campaign. Other cash crops are being reduced, even at the expense of foreign exchange — in order that more food may be grown. For example the area in East Pakistan under Jute is being cut in half this year, to make possible the growing of more food. Thanks to the wonderful generosity of the USA, Pakistan has been helped over a most serious crisis, and is determined that there will be no repetition of the shortage of food if she can make sure of it.

The boats bringing the wheat to Pakistan, and the railway carriages taking the wheat upcountry all were marked with the flags of the two countries joined by clasped hands — American Wheat for Pakistan. Even the camels drawing the carts carrying the wheat from the docks carried signs "Thank You USA."

In his speech presenting the new budget on March 15th, 1954, the Honorable Mr. Mohammed Ali, Finance Minister, reported a greatly improved situation. The Grow More Food Campaign had resulted in an additional 2,000,000 acres under food grains in the Kharif (summer crop) of 1953 providing increased yields over 1952 of 500,000 tons of food grains. The winter Rabi crop of '53-'54 provided 1,000,000 additional acres in food crops and again the yield is estimated to bring an additional 500,000 tons over the previous harvest. The million tons extra from these two crops places the country for the time being well



*Harvesting grain.*

away from danger of famine. But without the gift of 700,000 tons of wheat from the USA to tide over, this could not have been possible. The increased yields arise in part from the use of Ammonium Sulphate fertilizer—a plant for the manufacture of 50,000 tons a year of which is now under construction with the help of the American FOA which is providing about 60% of the cost.

**T**hese increased supplies had a salutary effect on prices—the average price of wheat in the Punjab falling from about Rs 21 per maund (82 lbs.) in December '52 to Rs 12½ per maund in December '53, while in East Pakistan the price of rice fell from Rs 17/5/- in December '52 to Rs 13/5/- per maund in December '53.

*Jute fields in East Pakistan.*



The Finance Minister was also able to report considerable progress in the various irrigation schemes which should more than maintain this good progress in food grains as well as other crops. In the North West Frontier Province, work is under way on the Warsak Canal designed to irrigate 93,000 acres and be ready by 1957-58. By 1954-55 the Kurram Garhi Project will be completed to irrigate 270,000 acres.

In the Punjab the Thal Project is well under way—designed to irrigate 1,473,000 acres by 1956-57—327,000 of which have already received irrigation. The F.O.A. have agreed to help with the Taunsa Barrage Project designed to irrigate 710,000 acres by 1957-58. In Sind, work is well along with the Lower Sind Barrage. The Headworks and main feeders are expected to be ready with the current year. The Project will irrigate 2,000,000 acres. Work will start shortly on the Upper Sind Barrage designed to irrigate about 2,145,000 acres and should be ready in 1957-58.

In East Bengal the first stage of the Ganges-Kobadak Project is starting. When completed to irrigate 175,000 acres. The Karnafulli Project—just starting will provide current designed to drain 5,000 sq. miles of swamp and in the dry season irrigate a million acres.

Various irrigation schemes are being undertaken in Baluchistan where water has always been particularly short. The largest is probably the Nari Bolan Dam, designed to irrigate 24,000 acres.

These schemes will go a long way towards assuring adequate food supplies for the growing population. In addition Government has decided to provide permanent storage for 500,000 tons of food grains—to guard against crop failures and act as a price stabilizer. Of these 90,000 ton storage was previously available. Construction of additional capacity of 328,000 tons has been sanctioned, and a 10,000 ton elevator each at Karachi, Lyalpur, and Chittagong have also been sanctioned.

The reconstruction of the communal life of the villages is of prime importance if agriculture is to improve, and the economic level of all is to increase. This is the purpose of the Village Aid Program inaugurated this year. Eight training centers have been established throughout the country in each of which a group of about 60 village workers will be trained for about a year in multi purpose extension practices, covering: agriculture, livestock, health, sanitation, education, cottage industry, co-operation, and social welfare. On completion of their training each group will be put in charge of an area of about 300 villages to put their training into practice with the active co-operation of the villagers. Great things are expected of this program.

*Niloufer, Ambassador Syed Amjad Ali's niece, joins the Campfire Girls in N.Y.*



*American high school essay contest winners visit the Governor General.*

## **FRIENDSHIP IS A TWO-WAY STREET**



*The Mayor of Courtland, N.Y., assumes office as Mayor of Pashower.*

*The mutual belief in democracy, and the rights and dignity of the individual is the foundation of the two-way street. The many Pakistani students studying in the U. S. A. and the Americans helping and traveling in Pakistan are the surface. Mutual respect and increasing friendship are the result.*





## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

**I**NVESTMENT IN INDUSTRY during 1953 exceeded the investment of the previous five years combined. Best of all, the small investor is beginning to take an interest in industry. For example, a recent offering Rs 30 million shares in the Karnafulli Paper Mills was oversubscribed by more than Rs 40 million and a large proportion of the offerings were from small investors.

Industrial production in 1953 was 60 per cent higher than in 1952. Some of the achievements of the past seven years in the realm of Industry are shown as follows in the Finance Ministers Budget Speech Mar. 15, 1954:

**Cotton Textiles.** There were 792,898 spindles and 11,911 looms working on January 1st, 1954 as against 410,226 spindles and 6,964 looms working Jan. 1953. In addition 209,530 spindles and 618 looms are under instalation. Textile production increased by 37 per cent during 1953 and yarn production increased 163 per cent. Comparing all this with 1949 when Pakistan had only 177,418 spindles and 4,824 looms working and had to import textiles worth Rs 500,000,000 is certainly an inspiring picture. The country will be self sufficient in medium and coarse varieties of cloth in the near future.

**Jute Industry.** Pakistan which pre-partition had no jute industry—supplying raw material only—has already reached self sufficiency in jute products—which formerly had to be imported at a cost of Rs 40,000,000 and it is expected that during 1954, 66,000 tons of jute goods will be exported to earn Rs 70,000,000 in foreign exchange, about a half in the dollar area. The target of 6,000 looms set to be reached in 1957 is now expected to have been reached in 1955.

**Paper.** The Karnafulli Paper Mills came into production in October 1953 and is expected to reach its full production of 30,000 tons p.a. in the current year. The first large mill to make use of bamboo as its raw material, it will supply all the country's needs for ordinary varieties of paper—other than newsprint. Consideration is being given to the manufacture of newsprint from a local soft wood, which would save a lot more foreign exchange. High grade paper board and straw board factories are also soon to start work.

**Fertilizers.** A plant for the production of synthetic ammonia and ammonium sulphate for fertilizers of 50,000 tons p.a. is under construction at Daudkhel in the Thal area, and is expected to be in production by



*A woman industrialist supervises the manufacture of concrete pipe.*





1956. The Government of the USA have agreed to contribute the equivalent of Rs 40,000,000 towards the total cost estimated to be 63,500,000. This obviously means a lot to agricultural developments.

**Cement.** 596,000 tons of cement were manufactured in 1953 as against only 324,000 tons in 1948. Existing plants are being enlarged and two new ones set up—one at Daudkhel with a capacity of 100,000 tons a year and the other at Hyderabad with a capacity of 120,000 tons a year by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. The Government of Canada is contributing the plant for the Daudkhel factory, and the Government of New Zealand is contributing £500,000 towards the cost of the Hyderabad plant.

**Sugar.** The production of refined sugar has increased by 80 percent from 1948, bringing the figure to nearly 82,000 tons in 1953. A 10,000 ton a year plant is being established in the Thal area, and a second one is on order for the same area. In addition, studies are being carried out to determine the suitability of certain parts of Sind and East Bengal for this crop. Crude sugar made by the open pan process supplies much the largest part of the country's sugar needs.

**Woolen Mills.** There were no woolen mills in the country at the time of partition. Today eight mills are in production, and are meeting most of the needs for ordinary purposes, although fine worsteds must still be imported. Production of woolen yarns increased by 465 per cent in 1953.

**Other Industries.** Production of matches increased over 700 per cent during 1953—Rubber tires and tubes 59 per cent—31 per cent for hydrogenated vegetable oil and 43 per cent increase in production for cigarettes—made with Pakistan tobaccos. In all these industries, as in the production of leather, the country is fast approaching self sufficiency. The same is the case about many other consumer goods.

**Iron and Steel.** The country has no large quantities of iron ore—nor indeed coking coal to smelt what there is. Existing sources in the Punjab and NWFP are being carefully studied with the expectation that a Blast Furnace for a production of about 50,000 tons of pig iron a year may be possible. In addition there is considerable development in re-rolling, particularly to supply reinforcement for concrete work and alloy steels of sorts are being made in electrolytic furnaces.

**Agricultural Products.** The fact remains that Pakistan's main raw materials will probably always be agricultural, and industry based on these will as a rule prove more profitable.

## FUEL AND POWER

**THE ACUTE SHORTAGE OF FUEL** which at partition threatened to prevent industrial development, is rapidly being overcome. On March 15th, 1954 the Finance Minister reported:

(a) Oil Production had increased from only 500,000 barrels p.a. in 1948 to 1,550,000 in 1953, and active search was being made both in the East and in the West, for additional supplies, with some likelihood of success.

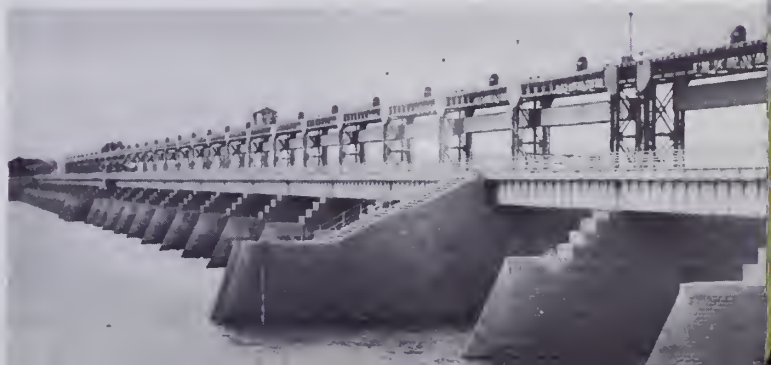
(b) Coal production had been stepped up from 30,000 tons in 1949 to over 580,000 tons in 1953.

(c) The capacity of thermal electric plants had increased from 39,000 KW in 1947 to 139,000 in 1953 and further extension was planned.

(d) The 32,000 KW capacity of Hydel power in 1947 had been extended already to 140,000 KW and projects were under construction to supply a further 491,000 KW.

(e) By far the most important has been the discovery of a large natural gas deposit at Sui in Baluchistan. Preliminary studies indicate that a minimum supply of 115,000,000 cu. ft. a day for 60 years can be obtained from this source and there is a possibility that the supply is many times that. A company has already been formed to pipe this gas through a 16" pipe line to Karachi. The Rs 150 million capital (37½ million paid up) is being subscribed in almost equal proportions by Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation—Burma Oil Co., Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation (U.K.) and the Pakistan Public. It is probable that gas may be available at Karachi in 1956-59, and a similar pipe line may extend to Lahore—each being about 350 miles. This huge deposit which could be further augmented by supplies from southern Iran—puts an entirely new picture into the formerly fuel deficit industrial development. To aid in this development a loan of £5 million has been granted by the World Bank. Estimates indicate that this natural gas delivered at Karachi will be the cheapest fuel in the East.

These are indeed phenomenal developments to have taken place in the seven years of Pakistan's life.



## IMPORTANT POSITION OF WOMEN

**N**OWHERE IN THE WORLD is the position of women advancing more rapidly than it is in Pakistan.

For the last 300 years, the women of Pakistan had been left behind in whatever progress the country has made towards modernity. Up to the time of Partition, theirs was the responsibility to run a house efficiently and economically and to bring up the children. In their homes they were supreme, but outside their homes, they were completely helpless because they had little or no occasion to leave the home. With the creation of Pakistan, it was felt clearly that it was wasteful to have one-half of the population unable to share in all phases of the life of the country. There has been a welcome change in this outlook and although established conventions and traditions die hard, an ever increasing number of young women are coming forward to contribute their might to the refashioning of the social structure of the country.

Their activity was the most extensive and spectacular at the time of Partition when millions of refugees from India poured into Pakistan. These overwhelming masses of humanity had to be fed, clothed and otherwise looked after. In response to the appeal of the Pakistan Women's Volunteer Service, hundreds of women of all ages and of all classes, came forward to do whatever they could.

Since then their activities have enlarged to a great extent, and a large number of Muslim girls are being trained as nurses, doctors and teachers. They have learned new professions like tailoring, dress-making, etc.

Politics is no more an exclusive preserve of men. A number of women are now members of Parliaments in the Provinces and the centre.

It is a new day — a better day for the women of Pakistan, who in all those developments have not lost any of their gracious femininity.

To accelerate the pace of social emancipation of women, the All Pakistan Women's Association has been organized. This Association has done much in the fields of health and social welfare. The aims and objectives of the A.P.W.A. are inspired by the ideals of service to the country and to humanity. These include working for the general social welfare of humanity; the enhancing of Pakistan's culture; helping the government in the task of educating both children and adults; assisting in the development of the country by making women independent and promoting the international brotherhood of mankind.

The association has divided its work into four sections. It has set up many free schools for children all over the country; free medical aid is provided at a large number of dispensaries and maternity centres. The cultural section of the A.P.W.A. arranges meetings, seminars and lectures; they organize dramas, plays and concerts and generally supervise programs of an intellectual nature.

The A.P.W.A. has been affiliated with the International Alliance of Women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Association of Country Women of the World, and it has earned recognition by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

*Begum Liaquat Ali Khan  
inspects the  
Women's Defense Corps.*





## PUBLIC HEALTH

**P**UBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS will always be very real in a new, underdeveloped country like Pakistan. Outstanding efforts are being made to overcome Malaria — even to the extent of setting up a factory for the manufacture of DDT. But with East Pakistan a very moist delta region, and West Pakistan dependent on irrigation, the control of mosquitoes is very difficult indeed.

Tuberculosis probably comes next — and shows an estimated mortality as high as 350 per 100,000. Gradually control can be accomplished by much improved living standards — which can only be achieved through industrialization, often itself a cause for TB. As things are at the moment the incidence of TB is quite as high in the villages as it is in the cities.

Enteric and many similar fevers, cholera and smallpox are usually endemic, often turning to epidemic. Amoebic and other dysenteries take their toll — and many eye troubles, particularly cataracts, are ever present.

These health conditions offer a challenge which the country has faced with real earnestness. Over half the all-too-few doctors and nurses went to India on Partition. Pakistan has therefore had to make Herculean efforts to provide sufficient doctors — as rapidly as can possibly be done. The capacity of the three medical colleges has been more than trebled. An altogether new medical college for women has been established at Lahore — and two new medical colleges for men are already working — one at Multan in West Pakistan and the other at Rajshai in East Pakistan. In time these will provide an adequate number of doctors. Meanwhile many doctors are being sent abroad for advanced training, and research work developed within the country.

**T**he greatest problem has been the provision of sufficient nurses. In the early days of Islam, Muslim women tended to the medical needs of the soldiers on the field of battle. This precious tradition was lost. Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, widow of the late Prime Minister, fortunately, saw this as a great challenge, and urged Muslim girls to take up nursing as the finest sort of national service — and they have. Hundreds of them are now training or have already graduated as very fine nurses. The small Christian Community has also furnished a number of nurses — and the various mission hospitals have cooperated fully in this training — help which has been gladly accepted.



*A nurse in Pakistan.*

New hospitals have been opened as well as more dispensaries and laboratories. Surgical instruments are being manufactured and hospital equipment made. The whole story of this new country facing the serious conditions that exist — and nothing daunted, getting on with the job — is a thrilling story of achievement accomplished rapidly and well.

## EDUCATION

**PAKISTAN** RECOGNIZES FULLY the importance of education in the development of the new country, and is making valiant efforts to overcome the very inadequate educational legacy left behind when Britain handed over the country. The 1951 census showed that only 13.8 per cent of the population were literate. The problem thus posed is a very difficult one. In Government's efforts to develop the new country, it is tremendously impeded in communicating with the great mass of the people, so many of whom cannot read and are far too poor to own a radio.

Macaulay's famous "Minute" had established education in English in the undivided country, in order to provide clerks for government offices. Since the system was providing more than enough clerks, the Government let the great cost involved prevent universal education. It must be remembered that at the time of Macaulay's Minute, there was no free and compulsory education either in the USA or in Britain. America pushed forward rapidly with public education — Britain somewhat slower — but the progress was very slow indeed in India. The foreign rulers were not prepared to levy enough taxes for this purpose. They perhaps seemed to accept the belief that ignorance is bliss.

In Pakistan's efforts to overcome this serious disability, the Government is faced with several difficulties:

(a) The cost will be high — but education is so absolutely essential for the development of the country, that the expense involved does not seriously worry them.

(b) There are not nearly enough teachers available, and can not be until there is a very much larger educated community from which they can be drawn.

(c) Long standing custom had precluded the use of women as teachers. Thus the great pool of educated women which provides most of the school teachers in the West was not available in Pakistan, and the teaching profession must compete with all other professions and services for the limited number of educated men available. This situation is slowly changing, but it will take many years to reach western standards.

(d) Pupils are not readily available! In a country with a low economic level the help of every child is needed if the family is going to be able to eke out a living. The family just does not have enough of a financial margin to do without that help. The child in a large majority of cases can not be given the chance to go to school, even if sufficient schools were available!



*University students in Pakistan.*



*University Building, Dacca.*



*Pakistani children with their teacher.*

It will thus be seen that however clearly the need for education is recognized and however great the determination is to achieve 100 per cent literacy, the process is bound to be slow.

The existing educational system is a thoroughly good one — from pre-primary to postgraduate University — but it is not extensive enough to provide for the needs of the country. Great progress is being made in expanding it — many new schools are being set up — as are technical training institutions and two new Universities. As more and more educated people become available, progress will no doubt accelerate.





*A modern Super Constellation flies over an ancient land.*

## RAILWAYS

ONE OF THE MOST outstanding achievements of the new country has been the rehabilitation of the railways. The policy of using the railway repair shops for munitions manufacture during the war had left the railways in a very unsatisfactory condition. This was further aggravated by India's withholding of essential equipment, and by refugee use following Partition. For a time there was almost no control possible — trains arrived any time, the rolling stock was in terrible condition, and the lack of Indian coal which had formerly been used made the problem seem almost insoluble.

Today — trains run on time — have an enviable safety record which any country could be proud of — the railways not only pay their way, but contribute considerable amounts to the Central Budget. Many engines have been converted to oil burners, and the use of Diesel-Electric Engines is rapidly expanding.

The railways are owned and operated by the Central Government. The North Western Railway serves the whole of West Pakistan — with a track mileage exceeding 5,000; the East Bengal Railway serves East Pakistan with mileage of over 1,600. The E.B.R. maintains rail connections with India, but there is as yet no connection for passenger service between Pakistan and India over the N.W.R. in West Pakistan.

## AIRWAYS

MOST OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES in Pakistan can be reached by air, and the newly established Pakistan International Airlines has inaugurated service between Dacca, Karachi, Damascus and London. The airport at Karachi is one of the busiest in the east and is the crossroads for many international lines — Pan American, KLM, Air India, BOAC, Air France, Quantas, SAS. Karachi is the aerial gateway to Asia.

*One of the North Western Railway's new diesel-electric locomotives brings visitors to Pakistan's Industrial Fair at Karachi.*





## ROADWAYS

**R**oads ARE A PROVINCIAL MATTER. There is a very extensive system of hard surfaced roads in West Pakistan and many thousands miles of dirt roads between villages. While they were overworked during the war, and suffered even more from the refugee traffic at the time of Partition, they are now greatly improved, and new roads are under construction. The progress has not been as spectacular as that of the railways—but it is steady and adequate nevertheless. There are about 60,000 miles of roads of all kinds in the country.



## COMMUNICATIONS

**T**HESE SERVICES come under the Post Office — a Central Government responsibility. The use of telephones and telegraph is rapidly expanding and it has been found necessary to establish a factory for the manufacture of telephone equipment. In addition there are extensive wireless facilities. Wireless telephone connections have been established between East and West Pakistan — the only direct communication possible. Connections are similarly available now with Europe, the U.S.A. and South America.



## PORT DEVELOPMENT

**T**HIS IS ALSO RECEIVING NEEDED ATTENTION. The Port of Karachi has been expanded to make possible the handling of 12,000 tons a day. Chittagong the main port of East Pakistan has been expanded to handle some 2 million tons a year — and is being further expanded. Further facilities are being provided by the Chalna Anchorage which presently will be able to handle 500,000 tons a year. Dry dock and ship building facilities are also being provided.





## HISTORY OF AN ANCIENT LAND

**I**T IS NOT EASY to trace the history of the area that became East Pakistan since the constant shifting of the river channels in the delta in which it lies has obliterated most of the landmarks which might have made that possible.

From archeological studies, it seems clear that West Pakistan has been continuously cultivated for as many as five thousand years. The discovery of the two ancient cities of Moenjo Daro in Sind, and Harrappa in the Punjab show that the area had an established civilization — the people living in cities — at least four thousand years ago, probably longer. This early civilization is to be compared with the possibly contemporary civilizations in Mesopotamia and in Egypt. This civilization was probably overrun and destroyed by the great Aryan invasions from Central Asia about 1500 B. C.

Alexander the Great of Macedon invaded this area through the Khyber Pass about 326 B.C. He died soon thereafter, and his great army just faded away — but the Greek influence is to be found in much of the Buddhist sculpture centering on Taxila, and there is little doubt that the blood lines of the Greek Soldiers are mixed with many others in the people of the northern part of West Pakistan.

The great Asoka, who did so much to spread Buddhism, was next in control — followed by Bactrians, Scythians, and Parthians coming down from the north — many of them again showing the Greek connections.

**T**he first Muslim invasion was from Arabia in 712 A.D. — an invasion which conquered most of the Indus Valley. The main Muslim invasions, however, came from the north, beginning about 1,000 A.D. — conquering more and more of India, until the Moghul invasion established that great Empire over all but the very south under Baber in 1526 — whose great successor Akbar established and developed the Empire and was responsible — with his successors — for the Moghul culture that is the foundation of Pakistan today.

The East India Company received trading concessions from the Moghuls in 1599. As the Moghul Empire grew old and lost its power, the East India Company on behalf of Great Britain took over more and more of the country — by conquest and by treaty. In the north, however, the Sikhs — a reformed Hindu Sect built up to defeat the Muslims — gained control of much that is now West Pakistan, and ruled it under their leader Ranjit Singh from 1799 to 1826. But the Sikh Kingdom grew weak under his successors,

and after two wars the troops of the East India Company defeated them, and the whole area was taken over. There followed the great Indian insurrection in 1857 which has been described by British historians as the Indian Mutiny. After that war the British Government itself took control from the Company, and Queen Victoria named herself Empress of India. British Rule continued then — with gradual concessions looking to self government — until India and Pakistan were established in 1947.

It was not until the great Syed Ahmed (1817-1899) — founder of the Muslim University at Aligarh, began his life-long efforts to get his Muslim compatriots to go in for modern education and to demand their rights in the world around them, that the picture began to change.

**W**ith a political foresight he had predicted that the political destinies of Hindus and Muslims of India would lie along widely divergent paths.

The All India Muslim League founded in 1906 played an important role in shaping the future of India and was mainly responsible for the political awakening of Muslims in India.

The Muslim League and the predominantly Hindu National Congress in the early decades of the 20th century co-operated in their efforts to secure Indian independence. As the attainment of that ideal came nearer, the clearer it became to the Muslims that Independence would very well mean only changing masters, British for Hindus.

After a great many futile efforts to develop means by which the Muslims would have their legitimate share in the government of the country and the chance of working out their own destiny, their own culture, and following their own religion unimpeded, the Muslim League finally came out and demanded a separate country for the Muslims. This was at the meeting of the League in Lahore in March 1940 under the leadership of Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah. The idea of a separate Muslim homeland was first propounded by the poet-philosopher Mohamed Iqbal.





*Kashmir refugees seek safety in Pakistan.*

## **KASHMIR — PAKISTAN OR INDIA?**

**K**ASHMIR CONTINUES to be one of the great unsolved problems, and is a real test for statesmanship in South Asia.

A highly important, but little publicized "cease-fire" line of the United Nations today winds tortuously through the remote valleys and along the rugged Himalayas of storied Kashmir, not far from the borders of the USSR, Tibet, and Sinkiang Province of China.

Soldiers of half a dozen nations are members of the United Nations Observer Teams which patrol the strange "cease-fire" line which was negotiated in early 1949, through the offices of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan. Both countries agreed at that time to holding a free and impartial plebiscite in Kashmir under United Nations supervision to determine the will of the four million Kashmiris in acceding to Pakistan or India.

At the time of partition of former "British India" in 1947 the princely state of Jammu-Kashmir was one of a number of independent states which had to make the decision of joining either Pakistan or India.

Since more than 80 per cent of the people of Kashmir were of the Muslim faith, the Kashmiris anticipated that it would become a part of Pakistan. An opposite view was taken, however, by the Hindu Maharajah who had ruled Kashmir for many years. This led to an internal revolt against Hindu-Dogra rule. The Maharajah fled from the capital and appealed to India for help which was granted at the price of accession of Kashmir to India. Since 1947, Indian troops have continued to occupy a large part of Kashmir. Considerable fighting occurred between tribesmen, regular and irregular troops, and it might well have turned into a general war had not the United Nations been able to negotiate the Cease-Fire agreement in January 1949.

The last five years have seen no action in holding the plebiscite because India has not agreed to the detailed proposals put forward by the United Nations regarding the terms and conditions for a free and impartial plebiscite. Pakistan, which only wants the people of Kashmir to have the opportunity to exercise their right of self-determination, has accepted every proposal made by the United Nations in this connection.



## INDUS BASIN IRRIGATION WATER DISPUTE

THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS disputes of all between Pakistan and India, for on its just and speedy settlement the very lives of millions of people depend. One of the means Britain adopted to overcome the terrible famines which ravaged her Indian Empire, was the development of one of the world's greatest irrigation systems in the Punjab and Sind. By it, some 37 million acres of fertile fields blossomed where there had been desert before. Without this irrigation the land would probably return to desert. This irrigation is therefore the very life blood of the people of West Pakistan. Without it, they would perish for there is not sufficient rainfall to enable crops to be grown—less than 10 inches a year. The System was laid out with no thought that some day there might be two separate countries. The waters of the Indus River and its five great tributaries—the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej—provided this life giving irrigation. When Pakistan and India attained their independence the international boundaries cut right across this irrigation system leaving the headworks (dams) of three important systems in India, and the larger part of the irrigated land in Pakistan. The Indus and Sutlej Rivers rise in Tibet and flow through Indian occupied Kashmir or India before entering Pakistan. The Jhelum rises in Kashmir, while the Chenab, Ravi and Beas rise in India.

India has claimed that since the rivers rise or flow through her territory before entering Pakistan, all the water belonged to her, and Pakistan could no longer claim any of it as a right. That this was entirely contrary to International Law which provides that existing uses shall always have prior right to the waters of any international river—seemed to make no difference. India consistently refused to accede to Pakistan's proposal that the question be referred to the International Court of Justice and threatened to divert the supplies essential to Pakistan as it did in fact divert them in the Spring of 1948.

In the spring of 1951, Mr. David Lilienthal of TVA fame saw how tense the situation was — for no one would sit quietly at home and starve when someone else takes his irrigation water — he would much rather go out and fight for his rights. Mr. Lilienthal called it the Punjab Powder Keg — remarking that merely by turning off the irrigation water, India had far greater power to damage Pakistan than any army could with bombs and shell fire. He felt that the solution should be a co-operative one. The starting point,

Mr. Lilienthal proposed, should be confirmation by India of Pakistan's existing irrigation. New uses should be supplied through the storage of the flood waters which escape to the sea in the summer—which should give both countries more water than they ever had before. Mr. Eugene R. Black offered both countries the good offices of the World Bank in working out such a scheme as Mr. Lilienthal proposed. Both countries accepted, and agreed with Mr. Black that during the co-operative work with the participation of the Bank, neither side would take any steps to reduce the flow of water customarily going to the other side for existing uses.

In the course of negotiations under the Lilienthal proposal the engineering adviser of the World Bank put forward a proposal of his own. His proposal proceeded on an engineering assumption that all of Pakistan's irrigation requirements could be met from the flow of the Western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) if large link channels were built to bring water from those rivers to the areas in Pakistan (about 5 million acres) now supplied from the Eastern rivers (Sutlej, Beas and Ravi). He proposed that India should not take any waters from the Western rivers but should be permitted to take all of the supplies of the Eastern rivers provided India paid for the cost of such link channels. The Bank recommended that each side should accept the proposal as a basis for working out a comprehensive plan. Each side has done this with certain reservations. The Indian reservation relates to additional withdrawals from the Western rivers for future development in Kashmir. The Pakistan reservation relates to the question whether in fact the flow of the Western rivers is adequate to protect the requirements of the projects in Pakistan now being built and existing irrigation.

In the Spring of 1954, India insisted that while the studies were going forward on the permanent comprehensive plan, an arrangement should be made which would permit India to withdraw additional supplies for the canals built in connection with the Bhakra storage dam. This raised the question as to what supplies, if any, could be spared before completion of that dam without further injury to irrigation in Pakistan. Representatives of the World Bank are currently conferring with both sides for the purpose of reaching agreement on the steps to be taken in working out this matter as well as the comprehensive plan.

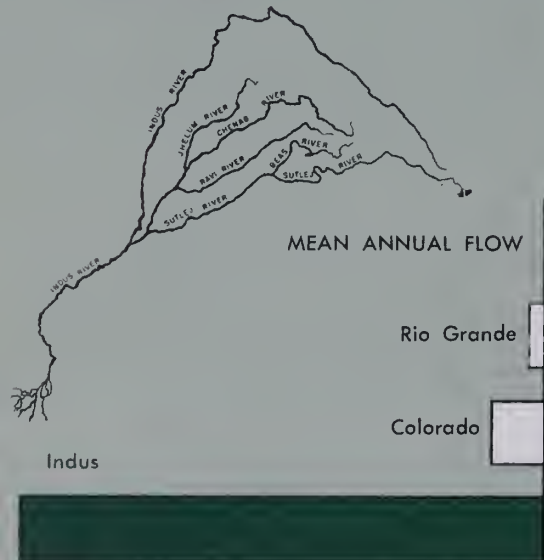
# PAKISTAN AND THE U. S. A. —

## AREAS



Pakistan 364,737 square miles  
U. S. A. 3,628,130 square miles

## RIVERS



## MOUNTAINS



**P**AKISTAN IS SLIGHTLY MORE than one-tenth the size of the U. S. She has 364,000 square miles as compared with U. S. 3,628,130 square miles. This is about the combined area of Texas, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts.

West Pakistan is comparable in size and terrain with the states of Arizona, Nevada and Utah which are a thousand miles away from Louisiana in the Mississippi delta — fairly comparable in size with East Pakistan in the delta of the Ganges and Bramaputra Rivers a thousand miles away from West Pakistan.

The rivers of West Pakistan, the Indus and its five great tributaries, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej Rivers — have a mean annual flow of 168 million acre feet — ten times that of the Colorado River — thirty times that of the lower Rio Grande.

Unlike the mountains of the U. S. A., which are rich in mineral wealth, the mountains of Pakistan, geologically speaking, are new mountains in which the mineral plane has not yet developed.

**B**OTH PAKISTAN AND THE U.S.A. won their independence from Great Britain. The American War for Independence is increasingly recognized as setting in motion the forces of other independence movements and which eventually made it possible for Pakistan to win her independence without going to war. The American War for Independence may truly be called Pakistan's War for Independence.

Stone Age men lived in what is now West Pakistan five hundred thousand years ago and the stone implements they made and used are still found in Pakistan. There is no evidence that America was inhabited so long ago.

"Modern Man" has continuously cultivated the land which is now West Pakistan for probably five thousand years — beginning with the Indus Valley civilization whose great cities at Mohenjo Daro in Sind, and Harappa in the Punjab have been excavated within the last few decades. This ancient civilization is comparable with that of Egypt and that of Mesopotamia. It may well be said that there was a highly developed civilization in Pakistan when America was uninhabited.

The famous "Silk Road" — which brought the arts and manufactures from China and India to the West — at one time came through the Khyber Pass and down the Indus Valley to the sea where the goods were shipped to the Mediterranean for distribution to Europe. Later the route was shifted further north — and it was the stoppage of this later road which cut Europe off from the silks and spices and art of the East, and added impetus to the ventures of many explorers to find a new route to China — and resulted in the discovery of America.

Pakistan's great cultural heritage is that of the Moghul Empire which flowered best under Akbar (1542-1605) whose nearly forty



# POINTS OF COMPARISON

year reign coincided with that of Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603) just before the first permanent settlement in America at Jamestown, Virginia, was made in 1607.

**I**N THE UNITED STATES, 11 years passed between the Declaration of Independence — July 4, 1776 — and the adoption of the Constitution — September 17, 1787. In Pakistan, the Constitution, already largely framed, will shortly be adopted only seven years after winning Independence.

There are many similarities between the two constitutions. The most difficult problem that had to be overcome in the U. S. was the demand that each state, no matter what its size or what its population, should have equal representation. Just so in Pakistan the problem has been that each of the provinces, no matter what their size or population, have equal representation. The same solution was found in Pakistan as had been found in America — a bi-cameral legislature, in which the upper house included an equal number of members from each province or state and a lower house based on the population of each unit.

There are many checks and balances provided in the new Pakistan Constitution to ensure a fair and democratic government, just as there are in the American Constitution. Each is based on a full recognition of the dignity of man, and assures all citizens equal rights before the law, and guarantees freedom of worship and the right to live according to each one's culture and the right to develop that culture. The constitution in each case is based on universal suffrage — women having equal rights with men, although it took a constitutional amendment in the U. S. A. to accomplish this, while in Pakistan it has been a basic tenet from the beginning.

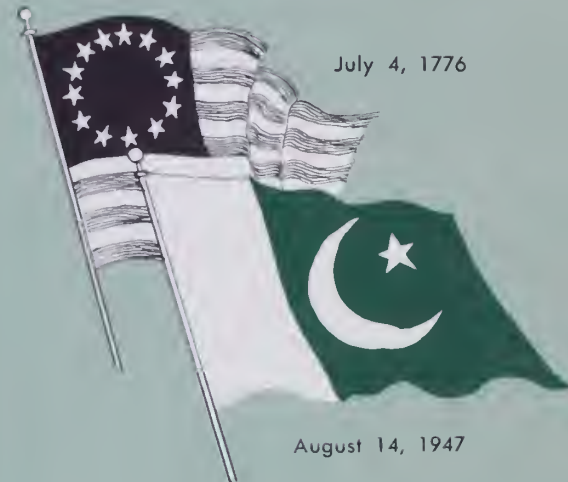
**O**VER THE CENTURIES three great religions developed in the same part of the world. The religion of the Jews is the oldest — then came Christianity — and later Islam. All three worship only one God.

According to the census of 1951, 85.9% of all the people of Pakistan are followers of the Prophet Mohammed — their religion Islam. Islam, as also Christianity, emphasizes democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice. There is reason for Americans to feel a strong bond of fellowship with the people of Pakistan.

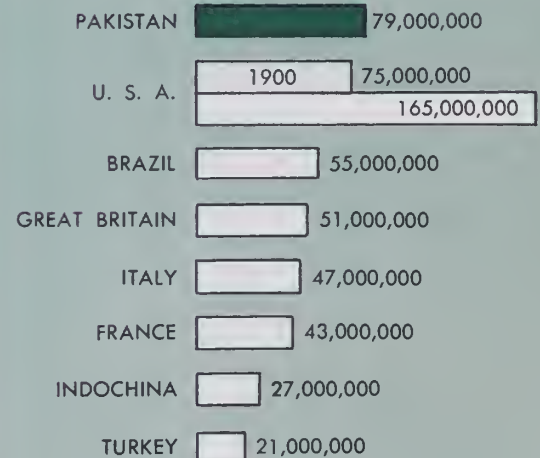
**T**HE CENSUS OF 1951 showed roughly 76 million people in Pakistan, just the number that the American census of 1900 showed. Even in 1900 a majority of the American people depended on agriculture and as late as 1940 only 56% of her people were classed as urban (towns of over 2,500). In Pakistan 80% of the people depend on agriculture although the coming of the refugees tended to increase the populations of the cities and towns.

One significant difference between the two countries is the relative proportions of the sexes. In the U. S. A. there are 993 males per 1,000 females. In Pakistan there are 1,128 males per 1,000 females.

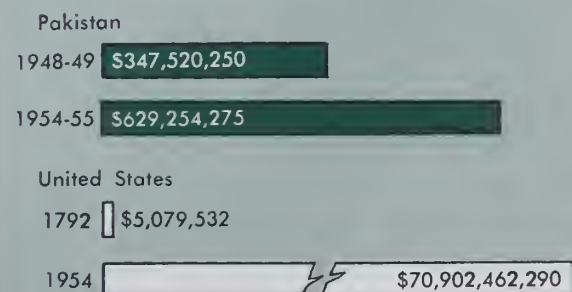
## INDEPENDENCE



## POPULATION



## BUDGET



# THOUGHT-PROVOKING FACTS

- PAKISTAN, an Islamic Democracy, is a positive force in world affairs—a staunch supporter of democracy—in population, the sixth largest nation in the world.
- WATER is the lifeblood of Pakistan and her freedom-loving people. A fast, judicious settlement of the canal waters dispute and other tensions between Pakistan and India is needed to assure peace in South Asia.
- KASHMIR is a symbol of danger for the whole world. For nearly six years a United Nations “cease-fire” line has existed, awaiting acceptance by India of the UN-designated plebiscite administrator and the principle of the right of “self determination” by a free, uncontrolled, unintimidated use of the ballot.
- AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP is respected and valued by the leaders of Pakistan. Premier Mohammed Ali has repeatedly expressed his high opinion of the U. S. A. and its people, whom he knows very well, and the gratitude of his people for the gift of American wheat.
- DEFENSE of her borders from communism in the north and the constant danger of conflict because of the Kashmir and irrigation water problems necessitated the use of 61.1 per cent of all Pakistan’s revenues from August 14, 1947 to March 31, 1954, for the Defense Services.
- REFUGEES from India have poured into Pakistan—the “Promised Land”—by the millions in hopes of starting a new life. Never before in history has a small nation been suddenly called on to absorb 6 million displaced persons, mostly destitute. West Pakistan did this in 1947-48, and is working tirelessly on the refugee resettlement program. Refugees are still pouring in from across the Indian border.





# ...ABOUT PAKISTAN



- IRRIGATION has caused 31 million acres of desert in Pakistan to blossom into most fertile food growing fields. Without irrigation these fields would promptly return to desert, and the population perish!
- Of the 82.4 million acres of culturable land within the Indus Basin 90.78 per cent are in Pakistan—9.22 per cent in India. But of the 36.5 million acres, now provided with irrigation from the rivers of the basin, only 84.1 per cent are in Pakistan—15.9 per cent in India.
- The mean annual flow in all of the rivers of the Indus Basin is 168 million acre feet: Twice that of the Nile—ten times that of the Colorado River—thirty times that of the lower Rio Grande.
- Food requirements for Pakistan's hungry millions can usually be met except in periods of serious drought and canal water shortages as in 1952 and '53.
- CIVILIZED NATIONS recognize the principle of international law that co-riparians on international rivers must respect one another's "established uses" and must share any surplus water according to the rule of "equitable apportionment."
- PAKISTAN is firmly convinced that "Among individuals as among nations respect for the rights of others spells Peace."



# PAKISTAN IN FIGURES

## INDEPENDENCE

August 14th, 1947. Great Britain granted to Pakistan those contiguous areas from her old Indian Empire which showed a majority of Muslims in the population.

## AREA

East Pakistan 54,501 sq. miles—West Pakistan 310,236 sq. miles. Total 364,737 square miles.

## LOCATION

*East Pakistan* lies between 88 and 93 East Longitude—21 and 27 North Latitude (approximately the same latitude as from Cuba to Tampa, Florida). *West Pakistan* lies between 61 and 75 East Longitude—24 and 37 North Latitude (approximately same latitude as from Tropic of Cancer, south of Florida to Norfolk, Virginia).

## RAINFALL

*East Pakistan*, in the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers, has from 70 to 200 inches of rain a year.

*West Pakistan*, in the Indus River Basin—much of it desert and mountains, averages only 10 inches of rain a year.

## POPULATION

75,842,000 (1951 census) and grows at rate of 1.2% p.a. Of this, 85.9% are Muslims, 12.9% Hindus, 0.7% Christians, 0.5% others.

*East Pakistan*—42,063,000, *West Pakistan*—33,779,000.

## IRRIGATION

(*West Pakistan*) 90.78% of the 82.4 million acres of culturable land in the Indus Basin are in Pakistan—9.22% in India.

Indian and Pakistani engineers are meeting with engineers from the World Bank, trying to work out a comprehensive plan suggested by David E. Lilienthal, to increase irrigation in both countries.

## CAPITAL

Karachi, chief seaport and international airport (Pop. 1,126,000). *East Pakistan* seaports are Chittagong and Chalna.

## CHIEF EXPORTS

Cotton, Jute (Burlap), Wool, Hides, Skins, Black Tea. Exports earned roughly \$870,000,000, Foreign Exchange in 1950-51 but the drop in world commodity prices reduced this to \$442,000,000 in 1952-53, and about the same in 1953-1954.

## FINANCES

Central Government Revenue averaged \$328,000,000 per annum from April 1st, 1948 to March 31st, 1954. For the same period combined Provincial Revenues averaged \$182,000,000.

## PUBLIC DEBT

\$492,427,211 (Feb. 1954)

## SOURCE OF REVENUE

Central Revenues come from Import and Export duties—sales tax—income and corporation taxes.

Provincial Revenues come from Land and Irrigation taxes—excise duties, and contributions from the Center of a proportion of income taxes arising within the province.

## COST OF DEFENSE

\$1,251,000,000 (61.6% of all Central Revenues) from Aug. 15th, 1947 to March 31st, 1954 had to be devoted to the Defense Services, plus an additional \$307,000,000 from capital.

## COINAGE

3 pies equal 1 pice

4 pice equal 1 anna

16 anna equal 1 rupee (30.225 U. S. cts.)

Rs 100,000 equals 1 lakh (written 1,00,000)

Rs 100 Lakhs equals 1 Crore (1,00,00,000 Rs or \$3,022,500 U. S.)

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Tola equals 180 grains Troy

16 Chataks equal 1 Seer equals 2.057 lbs.

40 Seers equal 1 Maund (82.28 lbs.)

1 Marla equals 225 sq. ft.

20 Marla equals 1 Kanal equals 4,500 sq. ft.

1 Kanal equals approx. 1/10th Acre (43,560 sq. ft.)



